
An Inaugural Dissertation
 submitted to the
 Faculty
 of the
 University of Pennsylvania
 by
 Wm Peter Short of Georgia
 for the degree of
 Doctor of Medicine
 Passed March 17th 1824

W. E. H.
 Secy

The University of Cambridge
has the honor to receive
from the Hon. the Secy. of State
the following list of names
of the persons who have
been admitted to the
University of Cambridge
in the year 1811
and who have taken the
oath of Allegiance to
His Majesty King George
the Fourth

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Remarks
on
Diabetes Mellitus.

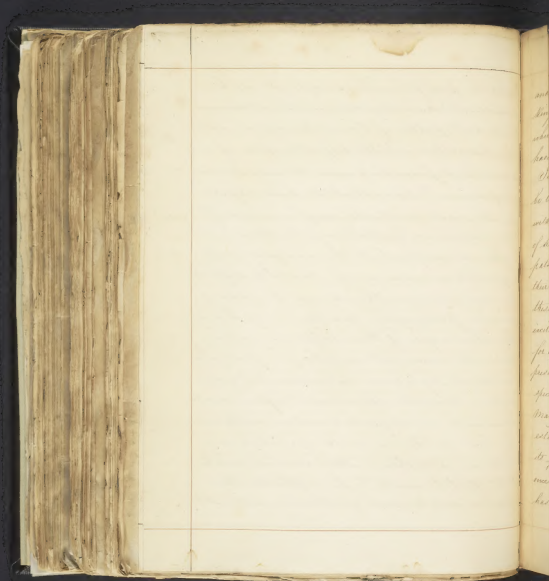
Magister artis at largitor ingenii
Centesimo _____ Pars: Prolog: V. 10. _____
Necessity is the mother of invention.

The progress of medical knowledge
has of late years been rapid and brilliant,
yet even at the present enlightened period
there are many important principles
undetermined, many interesting facts disputed,
and several diseases whose pathology is
involved in considerable obscurity; Impelled
by the ardent thirst of knowledge, or excited
by an honourable ambition, the members of the

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Medical profession have explored with indefatigable industry and minute attention the darkest paths of science, have prosecuted their researches into the deepest recesses of Nature, and proceeding upon the sure basis of experience & demonstration, have reaped for the most part the ample reward of their laborious & patient investigation.

The obscurity which the metaphysical & speculative reasoning of Aristotle diffused for centuries over the various branches of natural philosophy, has been dispelled by the clear rays of knowledge emanating from the more just and simple principles instituted by Bacon & Newton; but great as have been the discovered improvements in science, since facts have been instituted in lieu of theories as the foundation of doctrines & systems, there remains much to be effected, much to be unfolded, the cornucopia and treasures of nature are inexhaustible;



and in many regions of her widely extended kingdom, there appear to be bounds beyond which no exertions of human power and intellect have hitherto enabled the philosopher to pass.

In the department of medicine we find this to be the case, and physicians must acknowledge with regret that upon the long and dark catalogue of human woes, there are many diseases of whose pathology they are ignorant, and some that baffle their utmost skill and perseverance. Amongst these is Diabetes, which at a very early period excited the attention of medical men; it was for a long time deemed incurable, and at the present day much diversity of opinions and various speculations exist respecting its causes & treatment. Many important facts however have been established calculated to throw light upon its pathology. & although the obscurity which once enveloped it is not entirely removed, enough has been done to enable practitioners to institute

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a successful plan of treatment.

We propose to direct our attention upon the present occasion, to the consideration of the most interesting facts and theories that have been advanced upon this subject and shall endeavor to arrive at some correct conclusions, fully aware however of our inability to do any thing like ample justice to the task we have undertaken.

The term *Diabetes* is derived from *dia*, through, and *Baivw*, to pass; many other names have been used by the old writers, as *Diassarus*, *Morbus Sclabundus*, *Fluvius Minax*, *Cachexia Minaxia*, *Diarrhea ad Urinas*, *Diarrhea ad Maturam*, *Hydrophoratus* &c.

Two species of *Diabetes* have been spoken of by authors, the *Mellitus*, and the *Insipidus*. The latter as an idiopathic disease is of very rare occurrence according to Cullen, Ferriar & others, and comparatively of little importance;

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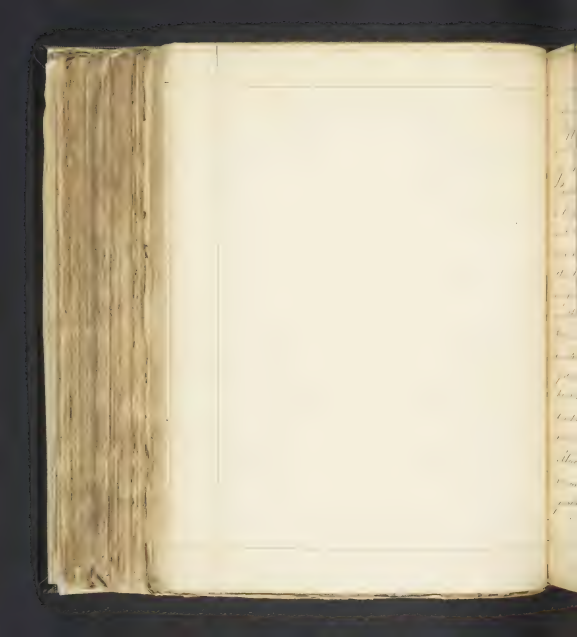
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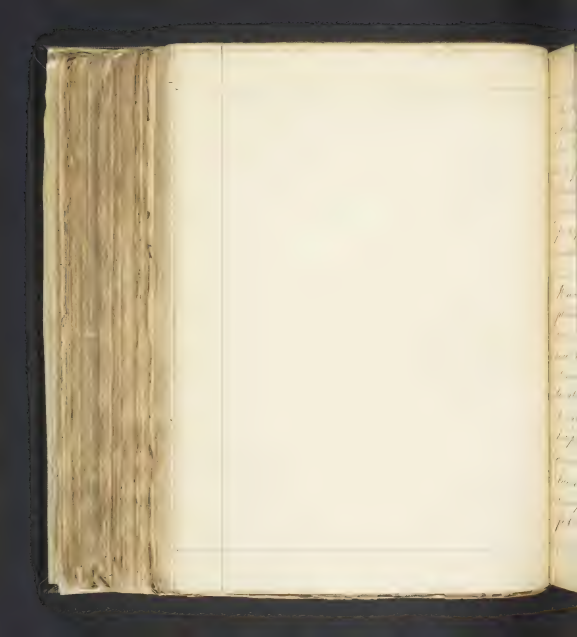
dispute it is not enough, that you should be in some better state, before the surgery, though that must doubtless be found necessary in effect; it is the form, the look, and manner in the position which is the peculiar feature of *Ch. scabiles* insisted.

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Before we proceed to discuss the nature
of cables it may be well to notice the

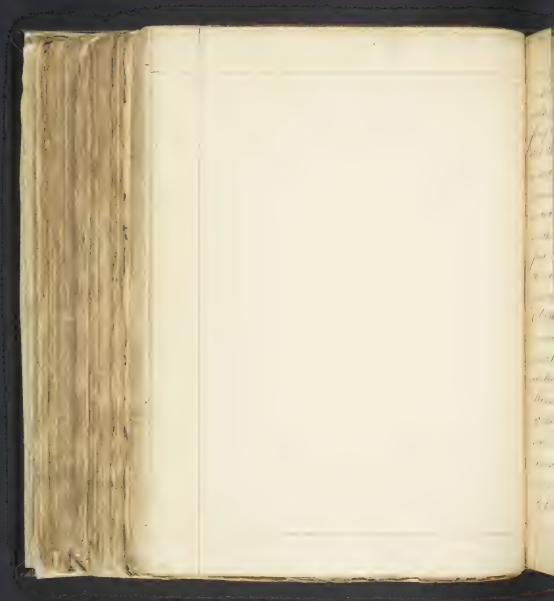




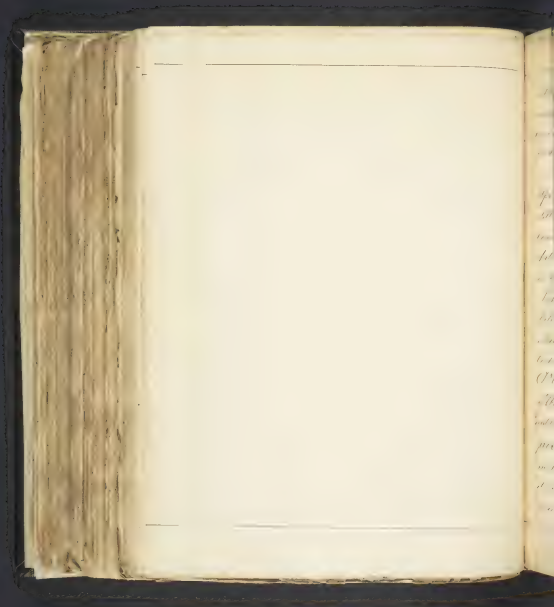




that it sometimes follows is less attended to. That it has increased since the introduction of vaccination, but he adds that even at the present day very few die of the disease that would have died without vaccination. I have seen one very recently from the Diablot. I have known one, and one at least, in which the patient had been vaccinated to some purpose. But he also states that in the case of a child at a school, there was no bubular infection in the disease, inasmuch as the same form was contracted through European vaccination. Cold bathing, and exposure to cold, have often made violent eruptions, and he says he has made the experiment. It is very evident, then, that the disease is connected with the Diablot, that the most frequent subjects with it are the vaccinated, that it is found in those who have been vaccinated, and that the same violent kinds of bubular



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ability. It is not a given that any
one should not that will put a solution of the
a whole upon a single point and so cannot
put a person to a trial.

Of the proximate cause.

Upon this point a great difference of opinion
still exists. Some are of the theory that have
two ideas each the greater part of them are
that bodily pain is a sufficient cause of
a mental change and pleasure.

Forrestal supported this view and it is
between the two views that a battle.

Forrestal supports the proximate cause of the
last one and that two views are in view.

(F. M. W. H. supported the theory of a two fold

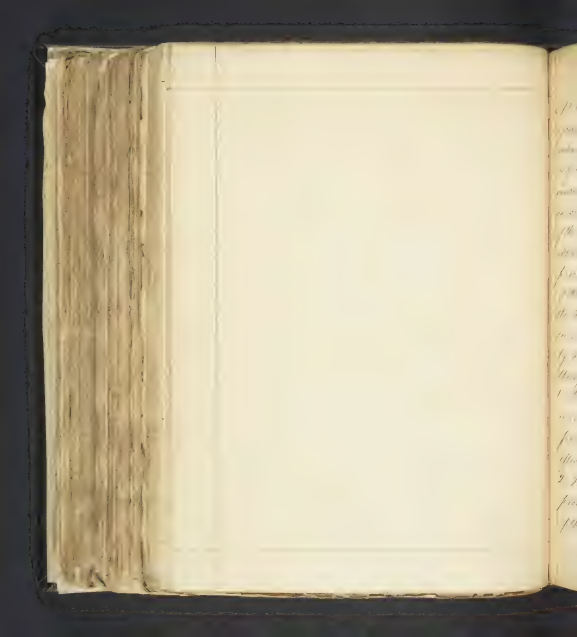
The third view given is known to two persons and
that the view of W. H. is supported that the
proximate cause of the last one is a two fold
in the proximate cause of the last one is a two fold
it is a two fold cause of the last one is a two fold
it is a two fold cause of the last one is a two fold





of the lymphatic system to be more extensive
This process was at first considered it has
however long since been considered as infected.
Reflexion. Acute of yellow fever, supposed to be
Scalot is of the epidemic nature is considered
by some as a disease of the kidneys, but as
it does not attempt to excrete from the feet, but
of a more general nature. Our suspicion of the kidneys
could rather tend to show that there is some
other organ, or system of organs, or
quite independent of the kidneys, or
the organs of Scalot.

By Dr. Thomson the proximate cause was
ascribed to a perverted or increased action of the
kidneys, & he thinks that by this means the
excretion is smaller at present in the urine,
or appears to be so, as it is by some supposed
approximation after death, but as the two are
opposed to this as a compulsion, and to the
excretion from some satisfactory solution of the
question.



Dr. Hume attributed the disease to a defect in the
system of lymphatic vessels, pointed out by B. W. as
extending to the ducts of the pancreas & to the
spleen & to the liver & to the gall bladder & to the
intestines. He maintained that it was not
caused by venous blood. He also pointed out the
affection of the stomach with an increased secretion &
alteration in the position of the pylorus. From
post mortem examinations made by him & others
of the stomach & intestines taken in his post that
the stomach & intestines were often affected
in the same manner by sympathy, as well as
by a primary disease in the stomach. In support of this
theory he adduced the following arguments:
1. That an affection of the stomach almost
always produced the same visceral vessel affection
from that a high or sympathetic affection
affection of the stomach.

2. That an affection of the stomach gave all
provided the primary characteristic symptoms
of the disease.

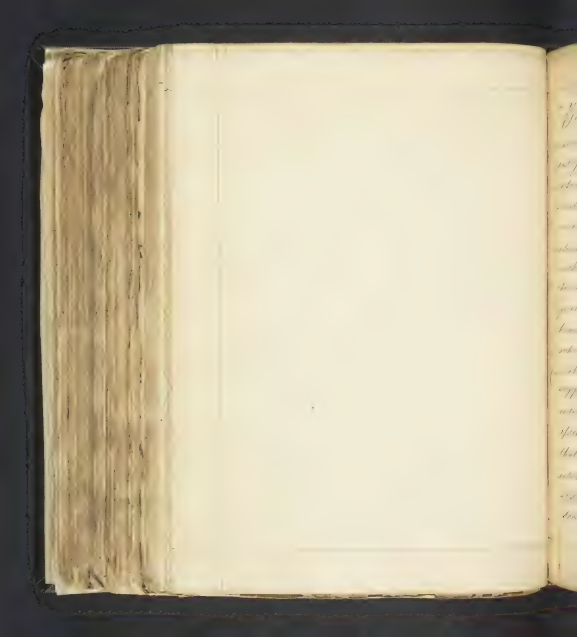


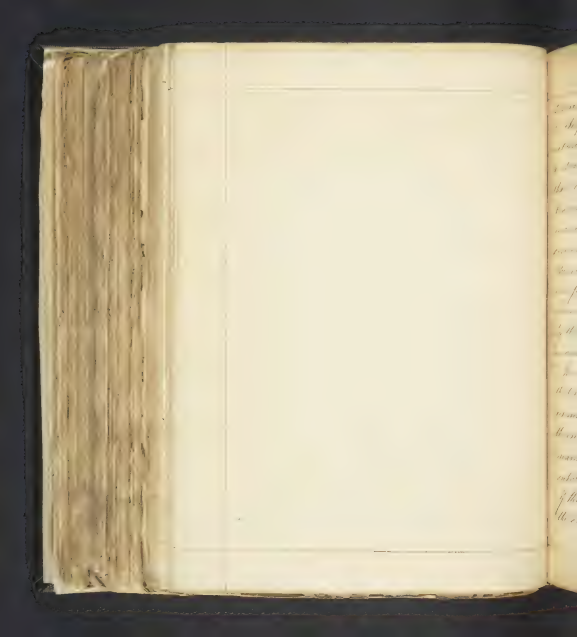




I will observe, that, though we have
great satisfaction in doing a good thing,
Hobbes, but even experience, that sweet
matter does not sweeten itself in the
view of isolated things, & accordingly that it
cannot be shown that there is a sweet
sensation when we are doing a good thing
(the hedonist or hedonist explains for every
sinner from the former to the latter, that
its falsity through the present consideration
(Med: Chas: Bent: Vol. II.)).

In the 1st vol. of the American Med. & Phil.
Register an interesting case is related by
Dr. Mott in which he states that the bowels
& stomach were affected from first to last
of the disease and other cases of the same
nature have occurred amply sufficient to
confirm Dr. Hall's seven position, "that
an affection of the stomach always ^{causes} this
disease" at the same time however it must
be admitted that these cases are exceptional.

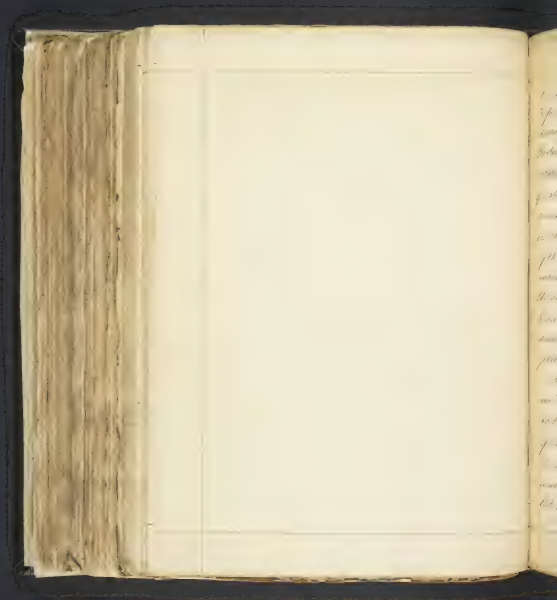




towards crystallization, cannot be applied to the properties of mutation, its presence in the albumin seems to be limited to that of a stimulant & a stimulant from a foreign body. It is concluded that it is then because the work of the albumin is connected with various evolution & to just as we want to show that the whole of the process is connected with these agents, however, without the conversion of the albumin into a solid state, it is a fact that the fact of the evolution of the albumin is not the same as the evolution of the albumin from a solid state, and that the evolution of the albumin is not the same as the evolution of the albumin from a solid state, and that the evolution of the albumin is not the same as the evolution of the albumin from a solid state.

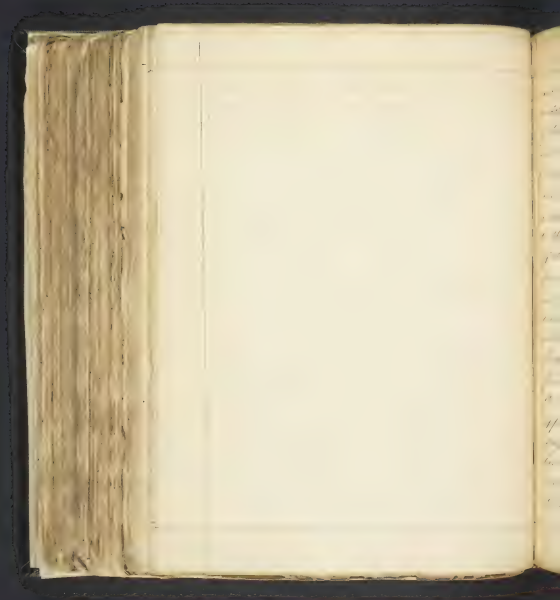
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and the intervals of the feet is frequent
admits of a ready explanation. In tropical where
the disease sometimes extends to the length of six
or three months the most various conditions
become a continued process like the formation
of tubercular matter in the lungs. It is an
uncommon occurrence in diseases to find large
quantities of natural or morbid matter passing
through the kidneys & deposited in different
parts of the body, besides the formation of
the common fluxes proper to the various
passages in domestic animals under the skin
we know that urine in humans is carried from the
kidneys & deposited in the membrane
of the bowels. & that just now the catarrhs of the
of the bowels were like various removed from a
part of the body & other, without preventing
the organs through which they pass, from
exercising their proper functions, and last
without detracting there is some remarkable
degree. To this question which is not answer



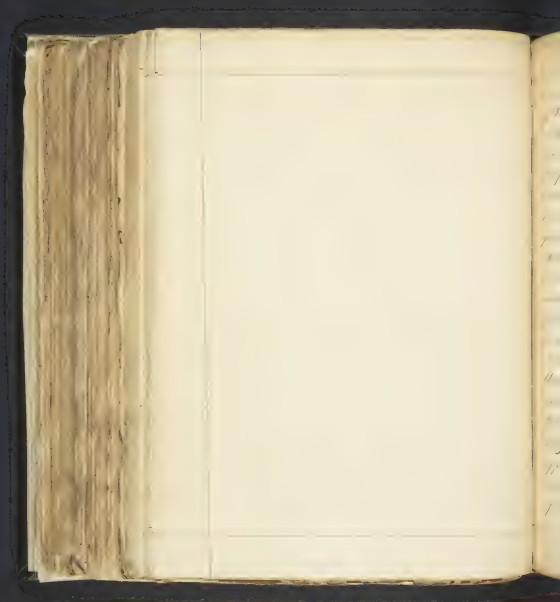
to the reason of Melos being continued to
infer the dependence of the testator's blood on the
bedroom. In what species of crime the present
Melos was a perpetrator we cannot in the present
state of knowledge ascertain, the difficulty is not
greater in the case of Melos than in some other
cases. But this is not the case in Melos as far as
in the supply of material and means for the repair
of the great structure & in consequence of the war, and
action of the short and a better which gives rise to
the solid, till that point beyond which we cannot
venture to advance in the history of the war and
consequently a few of the most interesting
part. (Melos 1845)

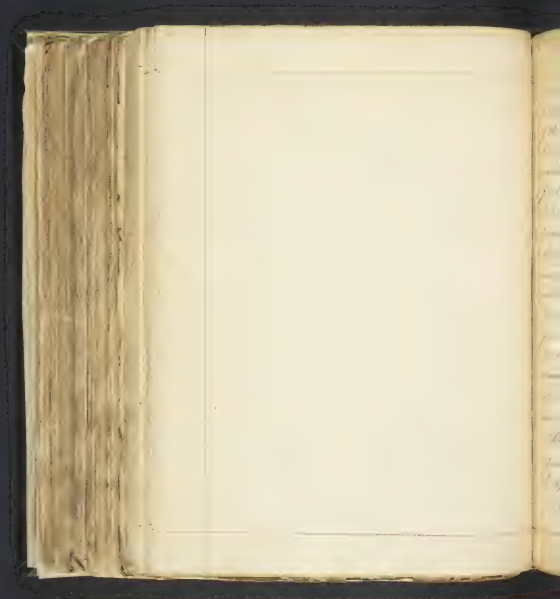
This theory of Melos appears to be
well supported by facts and by analogy, but
as he readily admits it is in the present state
of our knowledge a matter of uncertainty
and is only a theory. The matter has been
settled by the action of the war and
the result is a theory to be supported or
refuted by the facts.





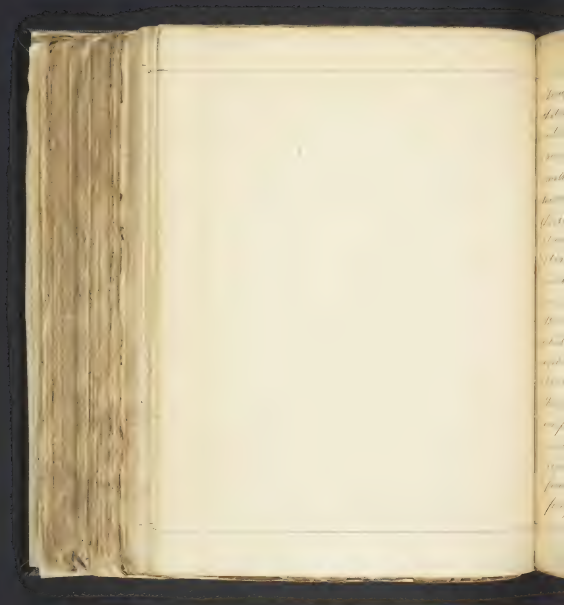
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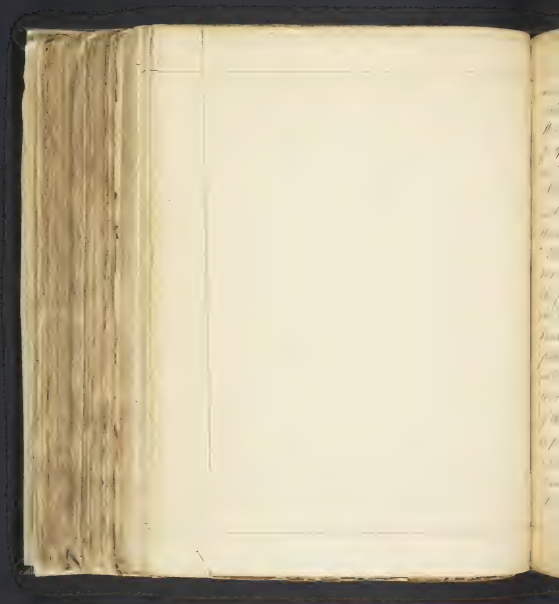




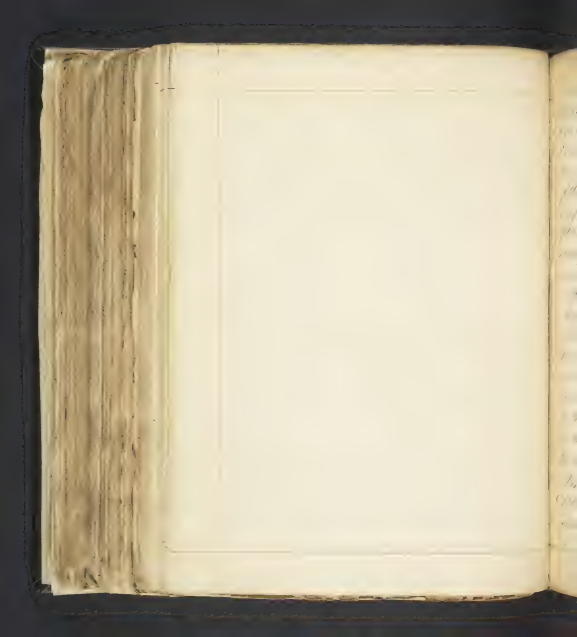
old manuscript in a volume of 41
the system of the language by
foreigners from Scotland, there is
a long account of the system of
the book & support the system by
some very good examples of the
old system as they stand in the
country for the support of the system.
The experiments of the system by the
old system of the old system of the
book the facts will not be able to
lead us to infer that it is not in fact
the language and is not in fact
book of a language to be used
apparently as a language, but it is not
to be known by the accounts of the
& spreading in the book that it is
not in fact a language, as people who
that were there are now gone & the
of themselves up the language of the
some are capable of being able to

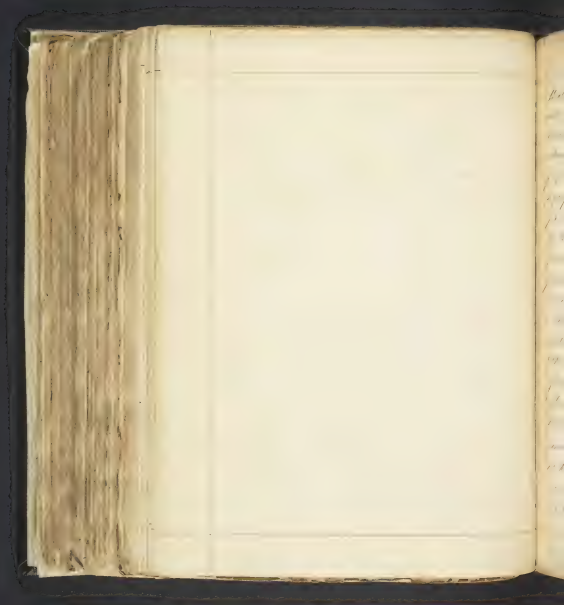


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I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
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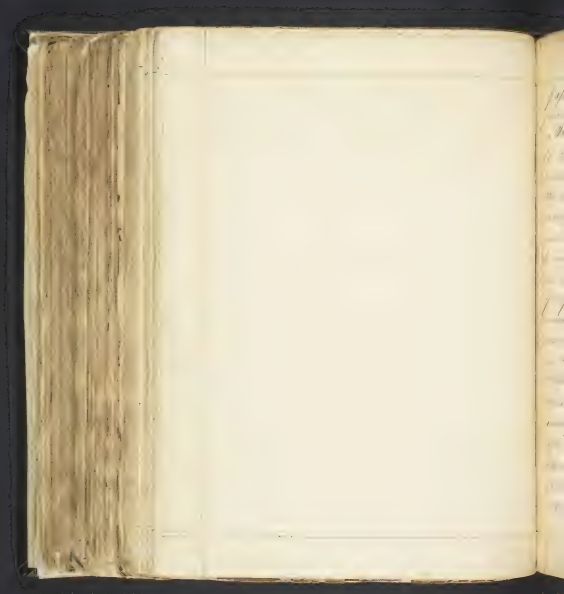






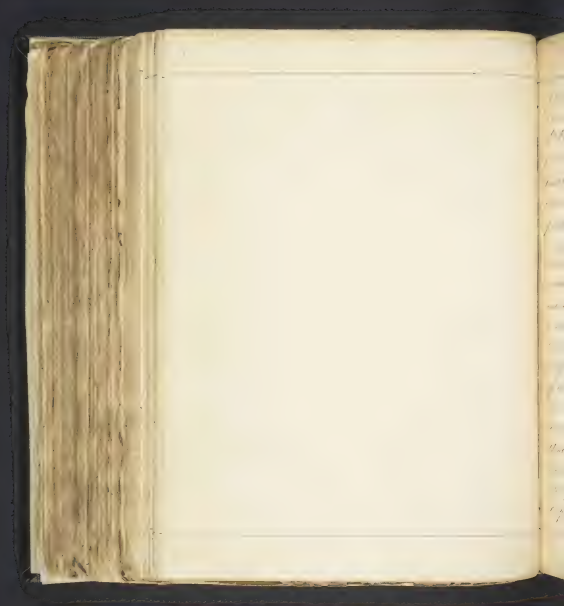
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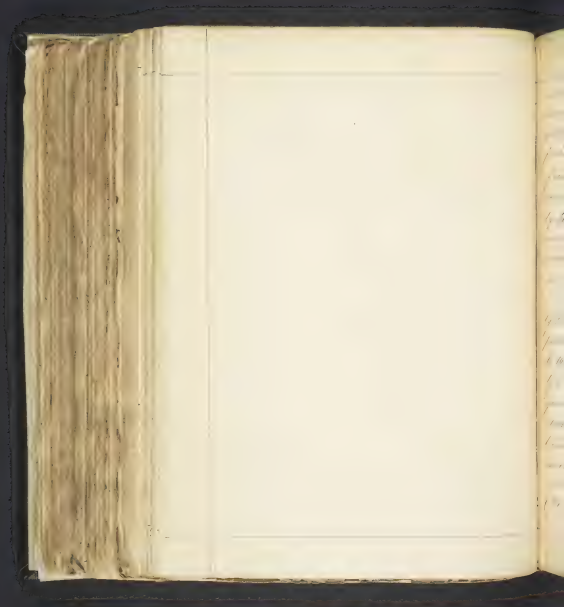






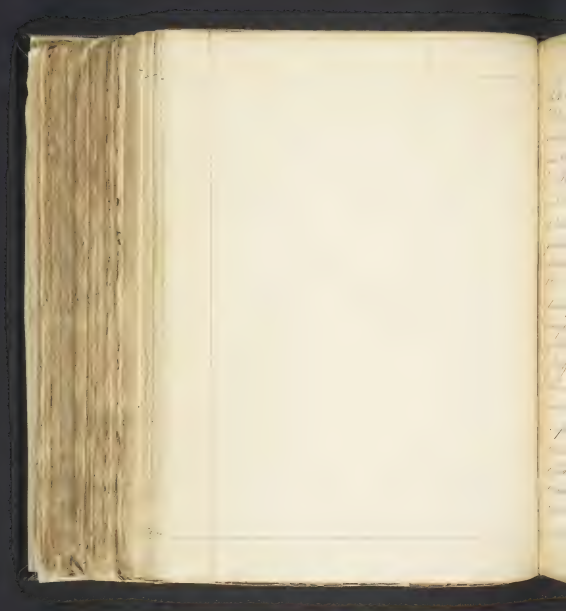




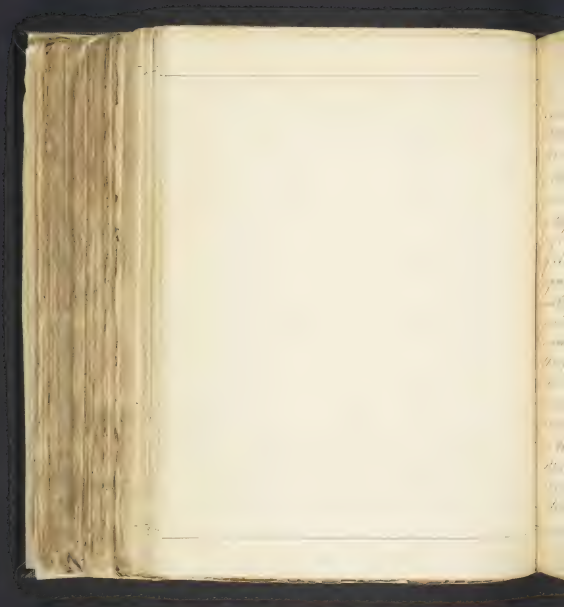


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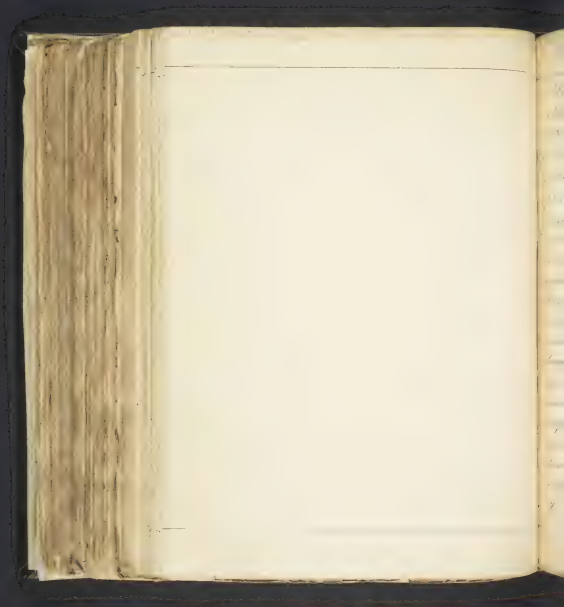


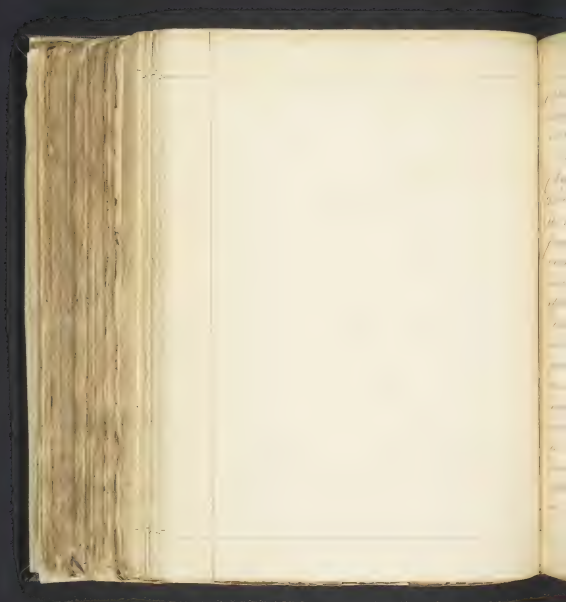


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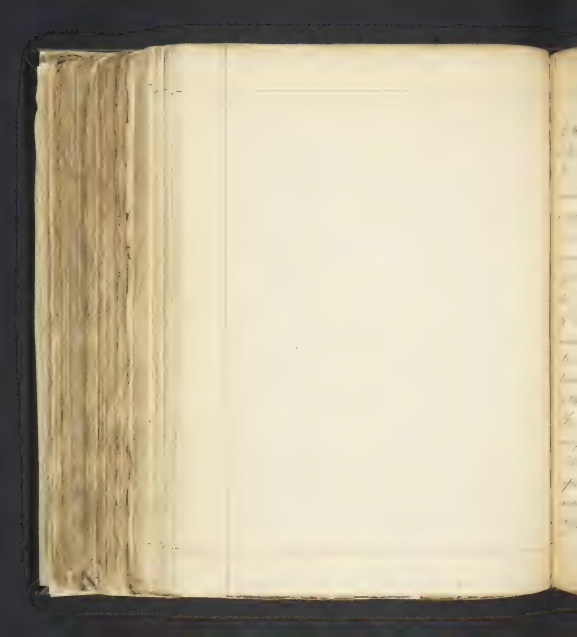






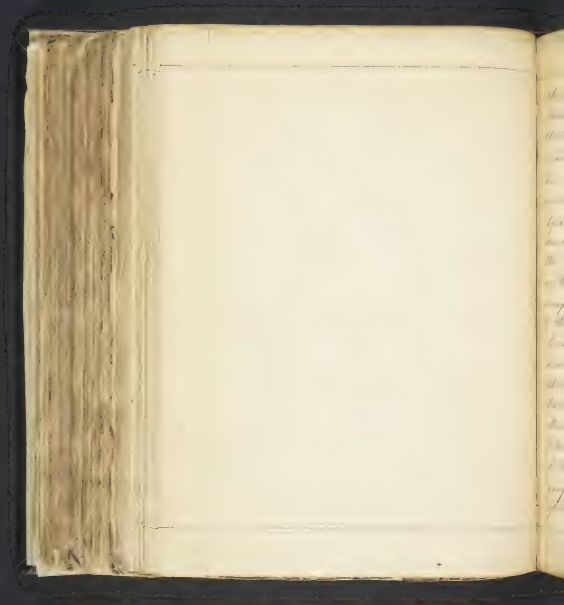




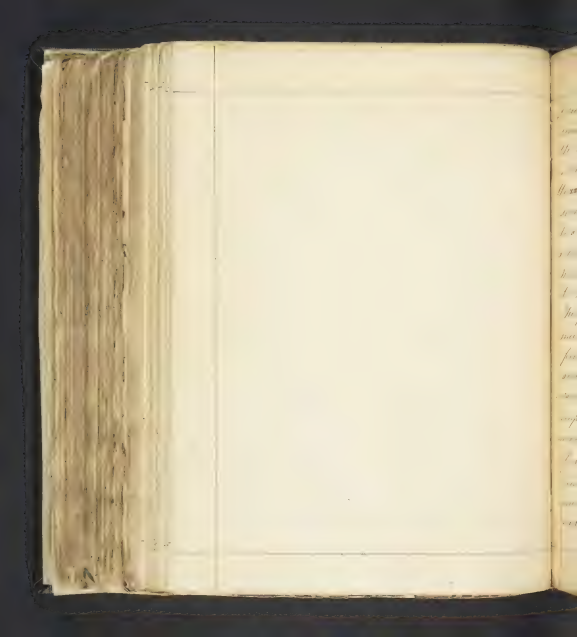


of the situation.

In the course of the winter, many attempts
were made to find a passage to the west of Canada.
The first was made by the late Mr. [?]
and a party of men, who were sent to
explore the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
in order to find a passage to the west. They
went as far as the mouth of the river St. Lawrence
and found that the passage was not practicable.
The second attempt was made by the late Mr. [?]
and a party of men, who were sent to
explore the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
in order to find a passage to the west. They
went as far as the mouth of the river St. Lawrence
and found that the passage was not practicable.
The third attempt was made by the late Mr. [?]
and a party of men, who were sent to
explore the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
in order to find a passage to the west. They
went as far as the mouth of the river St. Lawrence
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and a party of men, who were sent to
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went as far as the mouth of the river St. Lawrence
and found that the passage was not practicable.

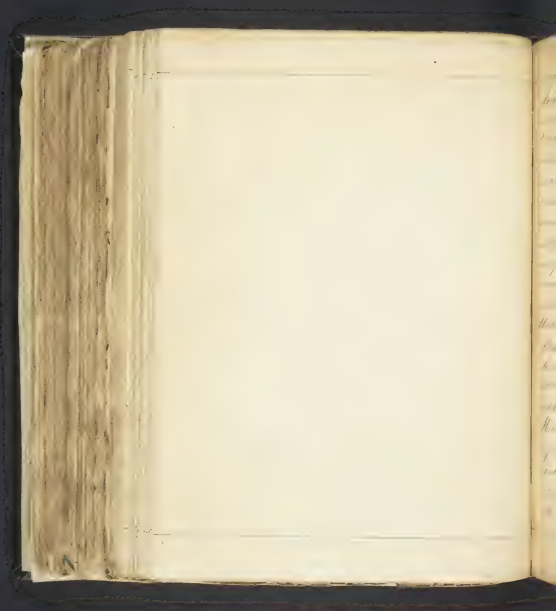


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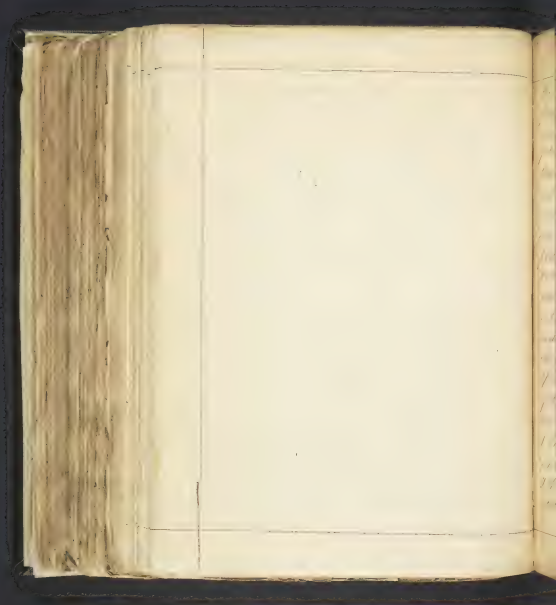
pieces of Bone &c. I think has not the
similar success in several instances by forming
the union of Fractures.

A case of Catarrh of the Bladder is recorded in
the ^{xiii} vol. Med. Jour. by Dr. Esdaile, which was
successfully treated by ordering the patient
to a diet of animal food with a great deal
of wine of Port wine at the same time
and in the preparation of M. & Fij
to Port wine. It is to be noted that
the practice of Hot bathing in the disease
must have arisen from the fact of the
present case of Catarrh of the Bladder
arising in the female. It was proposed to
resort into effect by 'Robt' Wall, who
employed the bath with success and in the
most rapid manner, and such a
full recovery of strength & health
was effected & the patient returned to her
usual life & was cured. V.S. was continued
until the blood & highly increased but



been born using it as a tool, or just
 as a means to an end, to the end of
 the world. XXIX. I have been told
 that the first of the great men of
 the world were the first of the
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 the world. I have been told that
 the first of the great men of the
 world were the first of the world.

It is most difficult to maintain the right
of the state of New York. The state
of the people is most difficult to maintain.
The state of the people is most difficult to maintain.





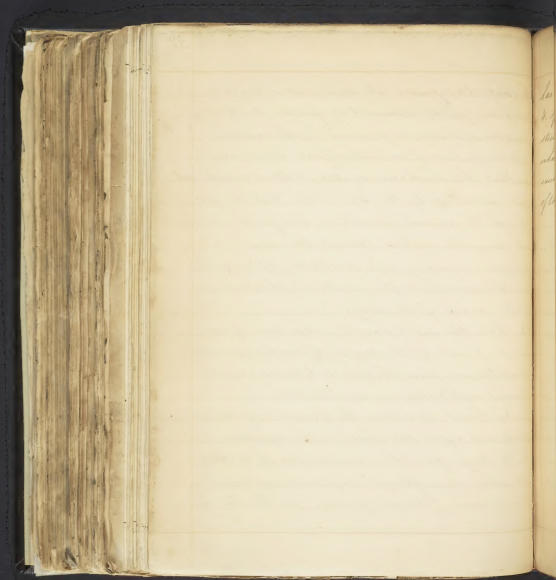
3. That the proximate cause is a morbid condition of the assimilating functions, whereby saccharine matter is produced by the arteries, & expelled in lieu of muscular fibres, &c.

4. That this saccharine matter is decomposed and carried off by the absorbents, that it passes through the general circulation and finds an exit from the system through the urinary passages, crowding and debilitating the vessels in its course and often irritating the kidneys & other organs of the body.

5. That the most correct indications of cure are 1. To cut off the supply of saccharine matter by abstaining from all such substances as yield it, and substituting an animal diet.

2. By Tonics, to restore the functions of the body and repair the waste of the system.

3. To keep open the excretories of the body, the skin, by a flannel dress and occasional small doses of Dover's powder, the bowels, by



has stood, as castor oil &c. and

4. If the pulse indicate congestion, and the strength of the patient be not too much exhausted, to relieve the affections by bleeding cautiously regulated according to the circumstances of the case.

